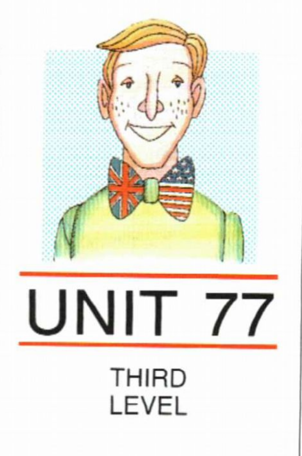
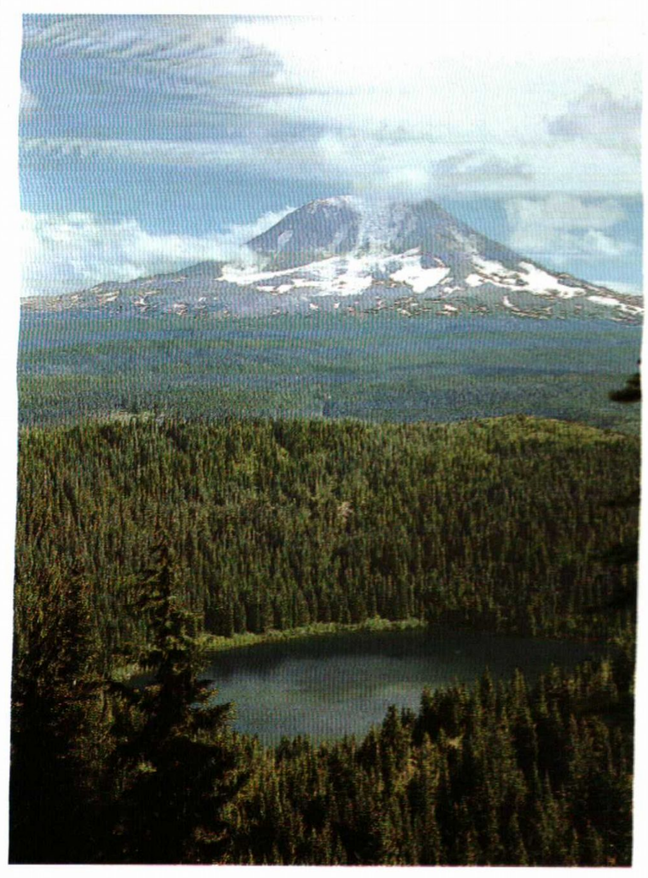
Viajando se aprende



UNIT 77

THIRD LEVEL

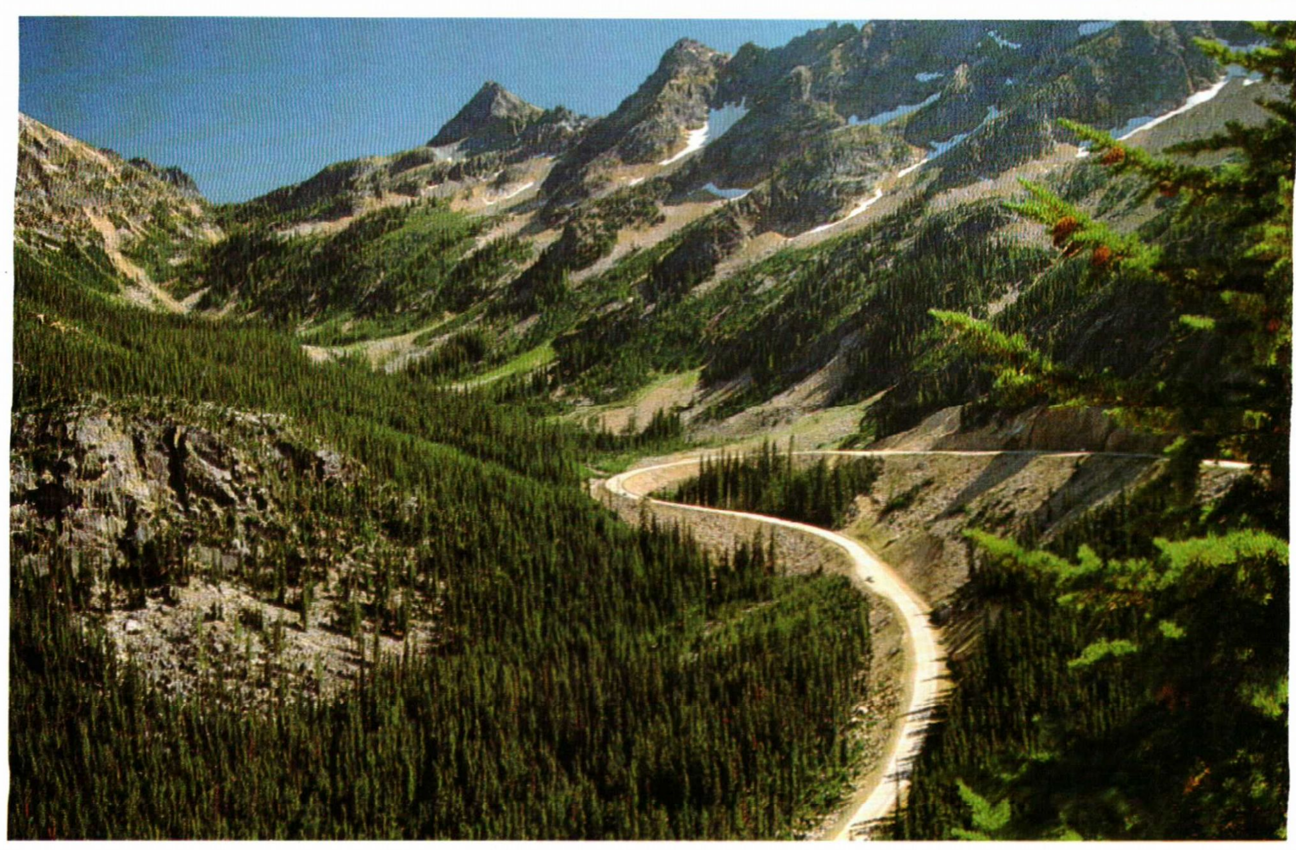
Viajar constituye una de las situaciones que más estimulan la curiosidad y predisponen la mente para el conocimiento, quizá porque los desplazamientos favorecen el encuentro con realidades insólitas o inusitadas y suscitan el deseo de nuevos descubrimientos. Por todo ello, he aquí una Unidad dedicada a los viajes, y en particular a aquellos efectuados en avión y en tren. En la sección Listening podrá escuchar una serie de anuncios que resultan típicos de un aeropuerto y de una estación de ferrocarril. Por otro lado, en Conversation se divertirá siguiendo las peripecias de una desafortunada pareja de turistas en la búsqueda de su equipaje extraviado. La gramática le ofrece un mayor análisis de algunos de los adverbios más usados en inglés, además de profundizar el tema de los verbos que pueden ir seguidos tanto por un infinitivo como por un gerundio. Finalmente, la sección Reading nos llevará al mundo de la fantasía con algunas páginas tomadas del celebérrimo «Gulliver's Travels», de Jonathan Swift.



A caballo de la Cascade Range

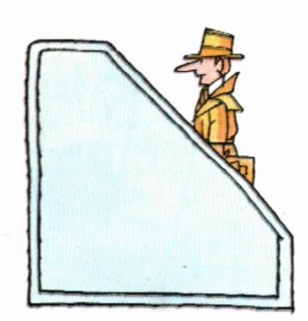
La estructura geográfica del estado de Washington repite en sus aspectos más vistosos la de su vecino Oregon. Atravesado por la Cascade Range, el territorio se divide en dos partes diferentes: la occidental, húmeda y templada, y la oriental, formada por un vasto y árido altiplano surcado por el río Columbia. La Cascade Range presenta por lo menos quince picos de origen volcánico, algunos de ellos todavía activos. El episodio más espectacular se verificó en 1980, cuando, debido a una violenta explosión, se derrumbaron unos 400 metros de la parte más alta del monte St. Helens. Por esto la zona ha sido declarada 'monumento volcánico nacional'. Al lado y bajo estas líneas, el monte St. Helens y el monte Adams, incluidos en la Gifford Pinchot National Forest; en la foto inferior, el Washington Pass.







Just getting some duty-frees



Let's start by having a look at some sentences and expressions you might hear at an airport and during a flight to New York or London, for example.

You won't have any difficulty understanding the vocabulary involved. Most of the words you have seen before, and those that you haven't are either very similar to Spanish words or else easy to understand from the context of the dialogue itself.

There are a couple of points which it's worth looking at, however.

First of all, notice how **duty-free** is used. Here it refers not to the duty-free shop, but to duty-free goods. It's rather a strange expression, beacuse it's used both as an uncountable noun (as in this case) and as a plural noun (as well as being, of course, an adjective): the speaker could also have said **I'm going to get some duty-frees**.

Secondly, you'll have noticed that the word **just** appears on a number of occasions. This is a very common adverb in English, and, as you can see, is used in a number of different ways. Some of these you already know about: in the sentence **I've just had one**, for example, it's a time adverb, and means 'very recently'.

But some of the meanings aer new to you. For example, look at the sentence **I'm just going to get some duty-free**: here **just** has the sense of 'only'. It's also used in the sense of 'exactly', or 'precisely', as when the speaker says **We're just passing over the French coast**.

In the sentence **You'll just have to wait**, on the other hand, the speaker uses it to tell the person he is talking to that there is nothing else she can do.

Finally, in the penultimate sentence, the speaker uses it to talk about something that is almost impossible: **You can just see New York**. The various meanings of **just** can be found in the GRAMMAR section.

Now boarding at gate 6

Be careful with the pronunciation of **just**: very often the final *t* disappears before a word which starts with a consonant:

Could you put your luggage on the scales, please? ___
Of course. ___
Smoking or non smoking? ___
Er... Non smoking, please. ___
Do you have your passport? ___
Yes. Here you are. ___
And here's your boarding pass. ___
Thanks very much. Where do I have to go now? ___
Gate 6. ___

Excuse me, miss, could you put your camera on the conveyor belt, please? ___
Won't it damage the film? ___
No, don't worry. ___

Excuse me, do you know where the departure lounge is? ___
Yes. It's over there. Come on, I'll show you. Where are you going? ___
To New York. ___
Are you on the Pan Am flight? ___
Yes, I am. ___

Here we are. Do you want to sit down here or over there? ___
No, this is fine. ___
You wouldn't look after my cases for me, would you? I'm just going to get some duty-free. ___
Yes, of course. ___

Flight PA344 to New York now boarding at gate number 6. ___
That's our one, isn't it? ___
Yes, that's right. Do you want a hand with that? It looks a bit heavy. ___
Thanks. ___

I think these new 797s are just wonderful, don't you? ___
I don't know. I've never been in an aeroplane before. ___

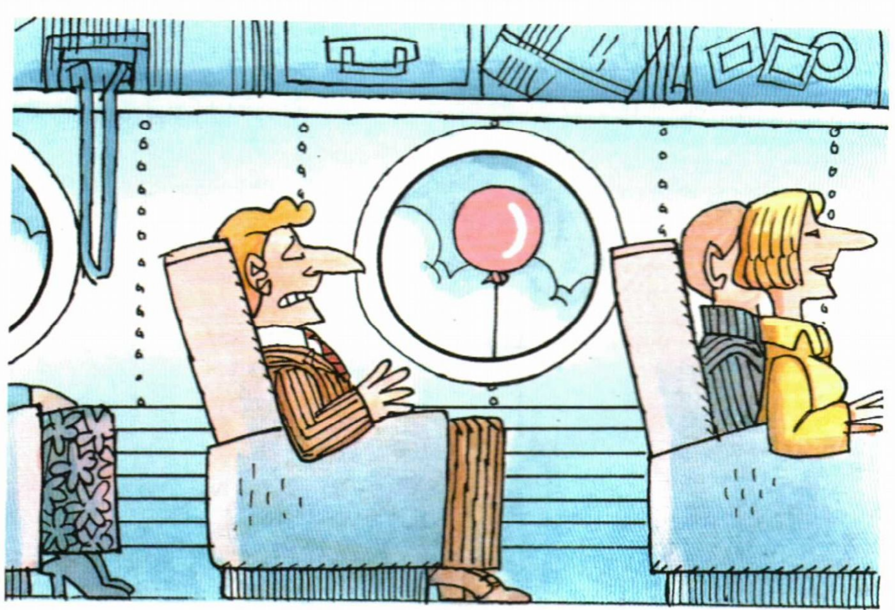
We're just passing over the French coast now. ___
Where? ___
Look. That's the Bay of Biscay. ___

Would you like some tea or coffee? ___
No, thanks, I've just had some. ___

Oh, no! I wanted to put some make-up on, but I've left it in the suitcase. ___
I'm afraid you'll just have to wait until we land. ___

Look, you can just see New York. ___
Oh, yes. Isn't it beautiful? ___

Don't be afraid of flying



As you'll remember from Unit 72, there are a number of verbs in English which can take either the gerund or the infinitive. Some of these appear in the dialogue recorded, so let's have a look at them.

To like is an example. When it is followed by the gerund, it has the sense of 'to enjoy': **I like travelling**.

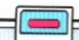
Sometimes you can use **to like** and the infinitive in this way as well. This is particularly common in the United States of America: **I like to travel**.

More often, however, it's used when the person wants to say that there is a choice involved, when they are talking about something they habitually do, or when they are talking about something which they think it is right to do.

Remember, though, that when **to like** is used with **would**, it has to be followed by the infinitive: **Would you like to have a cup of coffee or something?**

The three verbs **to love, to hate** and **to prefer** all behave in more or less the same way. There is very little difference between their use with the infinitive and their use with the gerund. However, there is a tendency (and it's only a tendency) to use the infinitive when you want to refer to one occasion in particular.

Finally, notice the way that the speakers use the infinitive and the gerund with **of** after the expression **to be afraid**. Again, there isn't a lot of difference between them, but if you want to talk about something that could happen when you don't want it to (a crash, for example, or missing a train), you can only use the gerund: **I'm afraid of crashing**. In this case, ***I'm afraid to crash*** would be ungrammatical.



Love at first flight

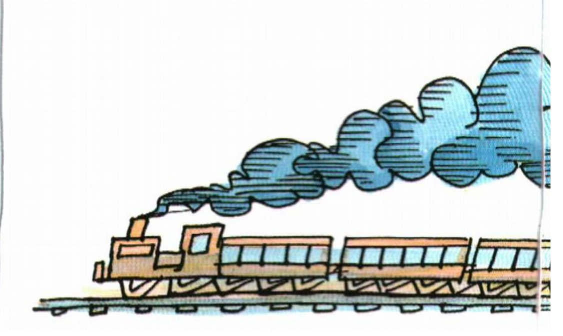
Now listen to these sentences. Pay attention to the way the speakers use the gerund and the infinitive after the verbs **to like, to love, to hate** and **to prefer**, and the expression **to be afraid (of)**:

Is this the first time you've flown? ___
Yes, it is. What about you? ___
Oh, I've done it loads of times. ___
Have you? Do you like flying? ___
Yes, it's alright, I suppose. You're not afraid of crashing or anything, are you? ___
No, of course not. It's funny. I love travelling, but I've never flown anywhere before. ___
So do I. I love to visit new places and meet new people. ___
Pan Am regrets to announce that there is a delay with flight PA344 to New York. Departure time is now scheduled for 20.45. ___
Oh, God, not again. I hate waiting around like this. ___
Would you like to have a cup of coffee or something? ___
Well, if I have to be honest, I'd prefer to have something to eat. I'm starving. ___
Okay, Why don't we go to the snack bar? ___

I like sitting next to the window. ___
Do you? ___
Yes. I love looking out at the clouds and the scenery. ___

I like to read while I'm travelling because it helps me pass the time. ___
I can't, I'm afraid. I get airsick if I read. ___

Don't be afraid to ask the stewardess for some more tea if you want to. ___
Yes, I think I will. ___



Taking a trip on a train

It's time to change track and take a trip on a train. Not only will it give you a chance to check up on your vocabulary: it also means you will be able to look at a group of adverbs which behave rather strangely: **only**, **hard** and **hardly**.

Only is a bit like **even**, which we've already seen in the past. It can move around the sentence, from just before the subject to just before the verb, to just before the object and so on. As it does so, it actually changes the meaning of the sentence itself. Let's examine some of the sentences from the dialogue which contain **only** to see how this happens in practice.

Only the 5.15 stops at Marley on Sundays, for example, means that there isn't another train which stops at Marley railway station on Sundays.

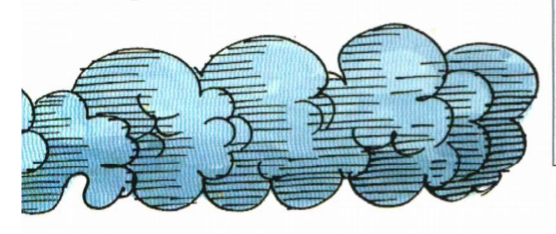
But the sentence **The 5.15 only stops at Marley on Sundays**, in which the only change that has been made is in the position of **only**, means that the 5.15 stops at Marley on Sunday, but not on the other days of the week.

In the sentence **The train left the station only a couple of minutes ago**, on the other hand, it appears before an adverbial time phrase. In this case, it means 'not before' or 'as recently as'.

Hard, as you know, is an adjective (it's a synonym of 'difficult'); but it's also one of those adjectives which remain the same when they are used as an adverb:

Driving trains is a hard job.
Train drivers work hard all day.

In itself, this doesn't create any problems. Unfortunately, however, there is a word in English, **hardly**, which looks like it ought to be the adverb of **hard**, but in fact







Hardly anywhere to sit down

Here are some dialogues which you could easily hear at a train station, or when someone is talking about a train journey. Notice how the speakers use the adverbs **only**, **hard** and **hardly**:

Could I have a single to Rochester, please? ___
That'll be £5.25, please. ___
I'm afraid I've only got a ten-pound note. ___
That's okay, sir, I can change it for you. Five pounds twenty-five, five pounds fifty, six pounds, seven, eight, nine and ten. ___
Thanks very much. Oh, could you tell me what time the train will be arriving at Rochester? ___
It's due to get in at 12.56. ___
Thanks very much. ___
Not at all. ___

Excuse me. Do you have any information about trains to Marley? ___
What day of the week were you thinking of going, sir? ___
Sunday. ___
I see... mmm... I'm afraid only the 5.15 to Broughton stops at Marley on Sundays. ___
The 5.15 to Broughton? But I thought that was an express. ___
Well, it is all the other days of the week. It stops at Marley only on Sundays. ___

Is the train still there? ___
No, it left only a couple of minutes ago. ___
Oh, no. What do we do now? ___
I don't know. Do you know what time the next one is? ___
Half past twelve. ___
Oh, God. Hang on. I'll phone mum. Maybe she can come and pick us up. ___

Hello, mum? It's Tina. We've missed the train, I'm afraid. ___
Why? What happened? ___
The train from Milan was late. It didn't get in until a quarter to six. We tried hard to get to the platform in time, but we just could't make it. Could you come and pick us up? ___
Yes, alright, dear. I'll be there in about an hour. ___

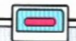
Hello, Mike. Hello, Tina. How are you? ___
I don't know about Mike, but I'm exhausted. The train took 22 hours to get from Milan to London, and I hardly slept at all. ___
Yes. Our carriage was really full. There was hardly anywhere to sit down at all. ___
Did you manage to get something to eat on the way back? ___
Oh, yes. That wasn't a problem. Hardly anybody used the restaurant car. ___

means something quite different. It means 'almost not'. So the sentence **There was hardly anybody in the restaurant car** means that the restaurant car was nearly deserted.

As you can see from the examples, **hardly** is often used in front of words like **anybody** and **anywhere**, but it's also possible to put it in front of the verb:

I hardly slept at all.

You can find out more about **only**, **hard** and **hardly** in the GRAMMAR section.



How long does it take?

Here are some dialogues which contain the adverbs and adverbial phrases you have just studied. Remember that the final *r* of **far** isn't pronounced unless it's followed by a word that begins with a vowel:

How long does it take to get to Glasgow by train? ___
It takes a long time, I'm afraid. About seven hours, I'd say. ___
Really? I didn't think it would take that long. How far is it? ___
About five hundred miles. ___

Hello, mum. ___
Hello dear. Where have you been? It isn't that far from Collingwood. ___
I know, but I missed my connection at Rugby. Have you been waiting long? ___
Yes. We've been here since three o'clock. You should have phoned us. ___

It'll take a long time to get to Wellinghall, I'm afraid. ___
How long exactly? ___
About ten hours. You have to change twice, you see. ___

Excuse me, is it far to Northampton? ___
Well, it's quite a long way, actually. ___

How long does it take to get there by train? ___
Well, not that long, I suppose. A couple of hours. But the trouble is there isn't another train for an hour and a half. ___

It'll take too long to get to Wisbech by coach. Why don't we catch a train? ___
Why? How long does that take? ___

It'll take ages to get there by train. ___
No, it won't. According to the timetable, we can be there in a couple of hours. ___
Oh. It doesn't take so long as I thought. Alright, then. ___
Where do you get the tickets from? ___

Excuse me. ___
Yes. ___
Could you tell me if I can get to Wroxham by train? ___
I'm afraid you can't, miss. Trains no longer go to Wroxham. The nearest station's at Bishop's Ashbury, and that's about fourteen miles away. ___

Excuse me. Is it possible to get to Burberry by train? ___
I don't know, sir. Let's have a look. Burberry... Burberry.
***Oh, dear. I'm afraid, trains don't run to Burberry any longer.* The line was closed last August. ___**
How about Borley? ___
Borley... Borley... I'm sorry. Trains don't go to Borley any more, either. The nearest station is at Foxhill. ___

It's a long way to Glasgow

The dialogues you'll find in this last part of the SPEAKING section contain a number of adverbs and advervial phrases that you have only seen in passing, or haven't yet seen, but are vey common in English. Let's look at them one by one.

The first two, **long** and **far**, refer respectively to time and distance. Both of these adverbs, however, are usually only used in questions and in negative sentences: **How long does it take to get to Glasgow by train? I didn't think it would take that long; How far is it? It isn't that far from Collingwood.**

In an affirmative sentence, though, you will have to make use of **a long time** and **a long way**: **It'll take a long time to get**

One-way ticket to Heaven

1825 is a memorable year in the history of industrial development, because that's when George Stephenson, the man who had designed and built the world's first commercially viable locomotive, opened the Stockton and Darlington Railway. It was the first railway to be built anywhere, and it was followed by the rapid expansion of the railway network throughout the UK. By 1830, Britain was ready for its first regular passenger service, between Manchester and Liverpool. At the opening ceremony of this railway, however, something rather unfortunate occurred: the locomotive accidentally ran over the guest of honour, a certain William Huskisson. The whole thing would not have been so bad, perhaps, if Huskisson had not been the Minister for Trade in the government of Sir Robert Peel!



to Wellinghall; It's a long way from Rugby to Edinburgh.

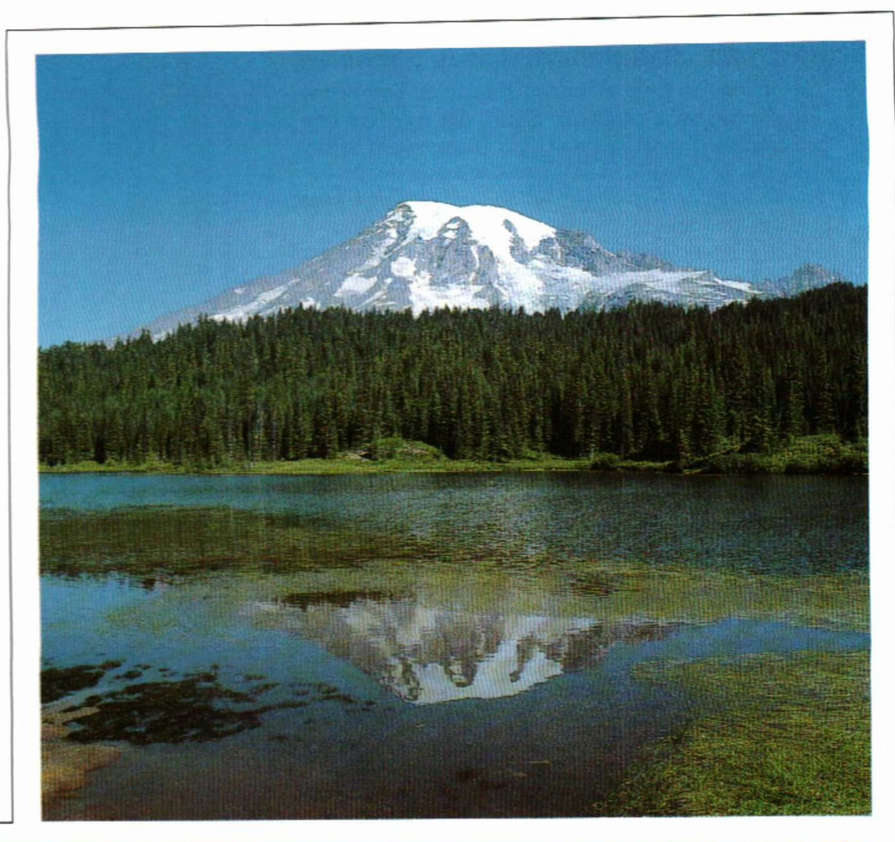
As so often happens, however, there are some exceptions to the rules. **Long** and **far** are used after **too**, **as**, and **so** even in positive sentences: **It'll take too long to get to Wisbech by train; The journey by train was as long as I thought it would be; If I'd known that it was so far, I would have gone by plane.**

Another couple of adverbs, **no longer** and **any longer**, are used principally to talk about something that has come to an end: **Trains no longer go to Wroxham; Trains don't run to Burberry any longer.**

No longer has a negative meaning. Notice its position as well: it comes immediately before the main verb.

Any longer is virtually identical to **any more**, which you saw in Unit 76. It's used with negative verbs, as you can see from the last example, and, like **any more**, it goes at the end of the sentence.

As always, these adverbs are dealt with in the GRAMMAR section.



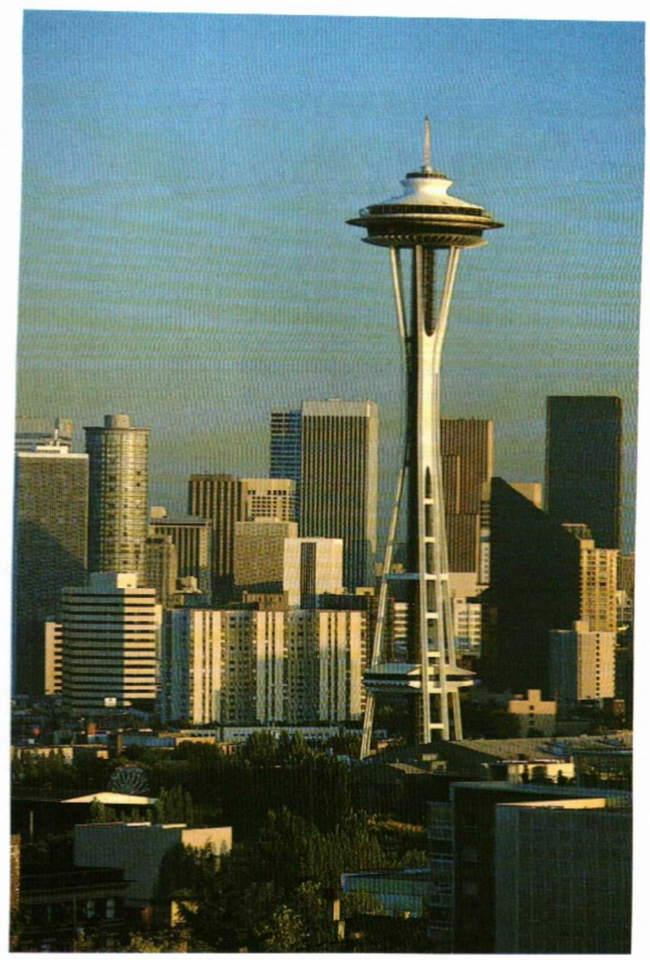


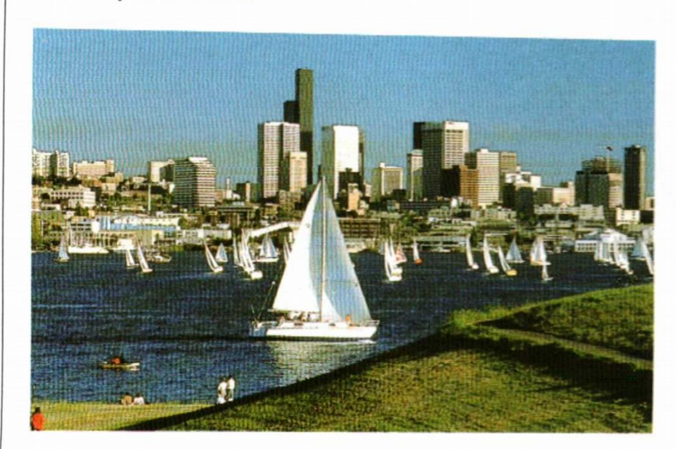
Una tibia caverna de hielo

Dos de los tres parques nacionales de este estado se hallan en la cordillera de las Cascadas: el North Cascade National Park, en el límite con Canadá, y el Mount Rainier National Park (en las fotos), que toma el nombre de la montaña más alta, un volcán apagado de 4.392 metros. En torno a esta montaña se extiende un área protegida de casi 1.000 km² recorrida por carreteras y senderos, entre los cuales hay una larga pista que circunda totalmente el cerro. Existen algunos fenómenos volcánicos menores que constituyen un atractivo singular: pequeños géiseres que perforan y modelan la masa de los glaciares, excavando sinuosas galerías y cavernas donde los alpinistas a menudo se protegen de los vientos gélidos.

Seattle, una ciudad entre aguas y montes

Conociendo su fama de puerto floreciente, uno podría imaginarse que la ciudad de Seattle (en las fotos) está en la costa pacífica: en realidad, 225 kilómetros la separan del océano, con el cual está unida a través del fiordo Puget Sound y del profundo estrecho de Juan de Fuca. Seattle goza de una posición ventajosa si se considera que también se encuentra protegida por una doble barrera de montañas, al este y al oeste, que bloquean las perturbaciones oceánicas y las frías corrientes continentales. A pesar de sus medianas dimensiones (500.000 habitantes), la ciudad ha experimentado una gran expansión económica en los últimos treinta años, es decir a partir de la Exposición Universal organizada en 1962. Este acontecimiento histórico también ha dejado como herencia muchas construcciones futuristas, entre las cuales está el Space Needle (foto de al lado), una torre de 184 metros en cuyo extremo superior parece haberse posado un platillo volante.







Announcements you may hear

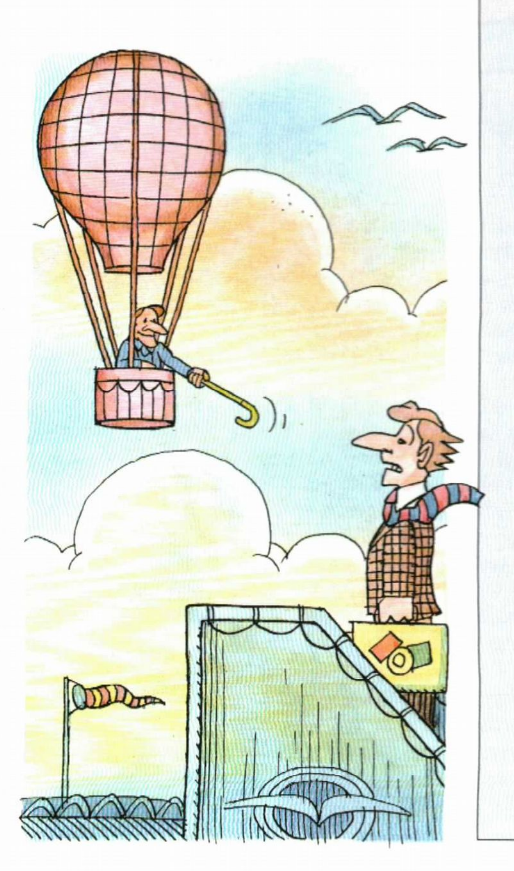
Airports and train stations can be a real test of how well you know your English, because every few minutes there is an announcement which may or may not concern you.

It's certainly not easy to understand English when it is spoken through a loudspeaker, but it's something you'll have to learn if you don't want to end up in Rio de Janeiro instead of Los Angeles, or Winchester instead of Northampton!

For the LISTENING section of this Unit, then, there are some announcements which you could hear at an airport, aboard an aeroplane or at a train station.

The best way to test yourselves is by listening carefully to the announcements first and then making a note of the information you hear. Don't try to write the whole sentence at this point. Then listen again and see if you can piece together the whole sentence. Finally, read the text of the recording and listen at the same time. Good luck!





This is your captain speaking

Listen carefully to these announcements:

Flight PA344 for New York is now boarding at gate 6.

TWA announce the departure o Flight TW689 for Los Angeles.

The plane is now ready for take-off. Could you please extinguish all cigarettes and fasten your seat belts.

The cabin staff will now show you how to use the emergency equipment.

Oxygen masks are placed in the compartment over your head.

In case of emergency, simply pull the mask towards you and place it over your mouth like this.

Life jackets can be found under your seats.

There are four emergency exits, one at the front of the aircraft, one over each wing and one at the rear.

This is your captain speaking. I'd like to apologise for the slight delay in taking off from Rome airport. This was due to the French air traffic controllers' strike.

We'll be flying at an altitude of approximately 8,000 feet.

In a short while cabin staff will be serving refreshments.

The weather in New York is fairly good. There's a light westerly wind, and the temperature there is about 22 degrees centigrade.

The train now standing at platform 16 is the 9.34 for Rochester, calling at Abbot's Crawford, Wingleham, and Stapley.

Platform 16 for the 9.34 for Rochester.

The 8.45 for Edinburgh is now leaving from platform 5.

Passengers for Kendal should change at Rugby. Platform 5 for the 8.45 for Edinburgh.

Equipajes que dan la vuelta al mundo

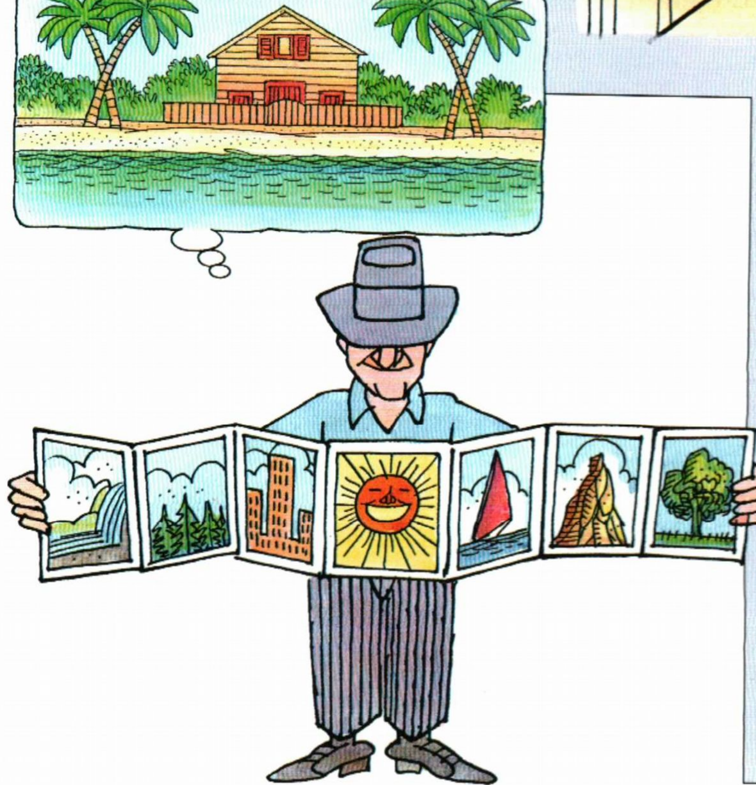
Retraso de los vuelos, horas de espera, extravío de equipajes son algunas de las molestas consecuencias que el incremento del tráfico aéreo produce a quien viaja.

En la conversación que escuchará, un matrimonio que ha partido de Londres con destino a Los Angeles vive una experiencia de este tipo, complicada por un destino realmente cruel.

Entre las particularidades de esta conversación está el uso de **to get**, que los anglosajones emplean muy frecuentemente junto a las preposiciones: **to get back**, como ya sabe, significa 'volver', pero cuando se usa con un objeto, como en este caso, tiene el sentido de 'recuperar', 'recobrar'. Algo similar ocurre en la frase **We might be able to get the other one to you**, donde este verbo tiene claramente el sentido de 'hacerle recuperar'.

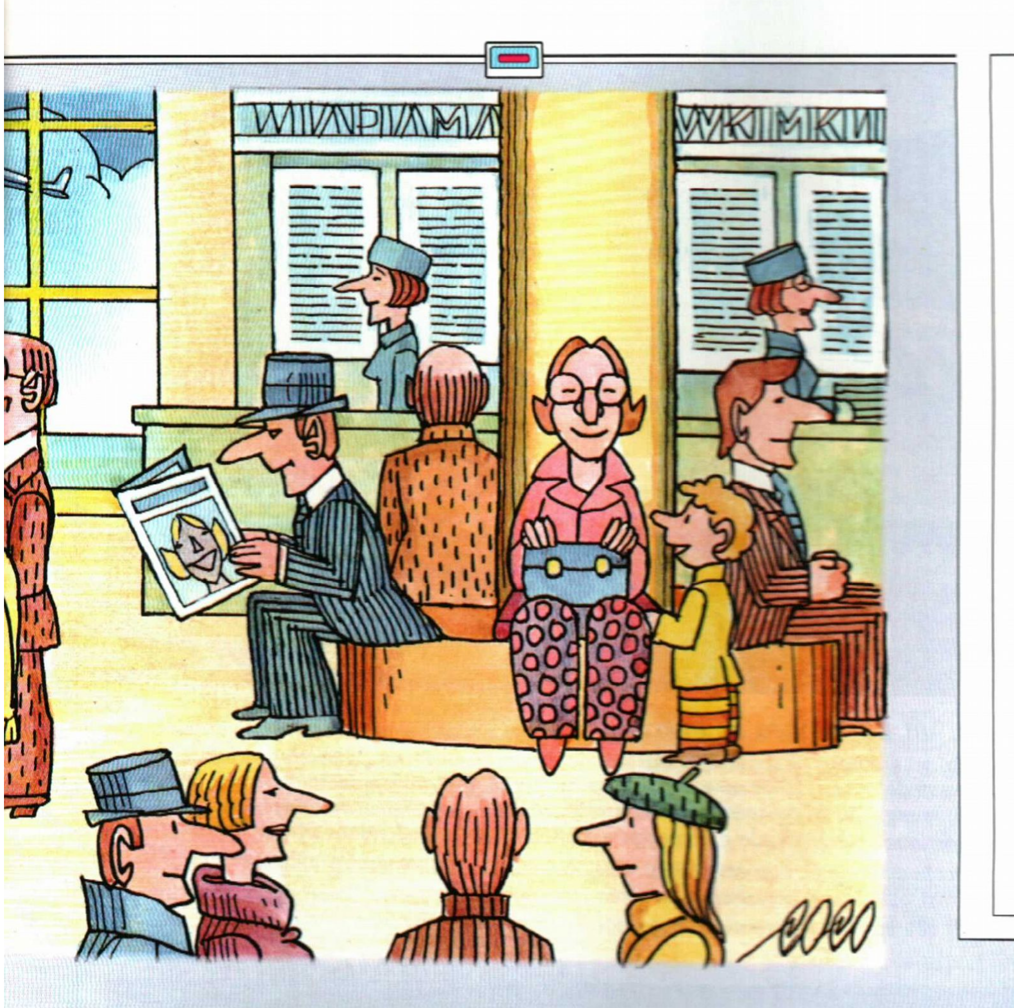
Note además el uso de **to come through** junto a **baggage**, que indica la circulación de los equipajes sobre la cinta transportadora, después de la llegada del vuelo.



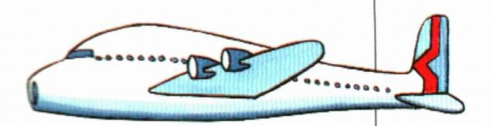


A CASE OF GETTING LOST

~ Excuse me. ___
~ Yes. ___
~ I was wondering if you could help me. I can't find any of our luggage. ___
~ Really? Have you looked over there in the baggage reclaim? ___
~ Yes, I have. Everybody else's baggage has come through, but ours hasn't. You couldn't check on it for me, could you? ___
~ Well, I could try. Which flight were you on? ___
~ Er... Hang on... I can't find the ticket. It was the BL flight from London, anyway. ___
~ Oh, that'll be BL677. But that only got in an hour and a half ago. You have checked over there in the baggage reclaim, haven't you? ___
~ Yes, we have. But I'm not sure you understand. Our flight was the one which was delayed four hours. We've been waiting here at least three hours. ___
~ Oh, I see. I didn't know the BL flight had been delayed. Anyway, what's the name? ___
~ Kenton. Arthur Kenton. ___
~ Right. I'll see what I can do, then. If you'd like to wait over her. ___
~ Ok. Thanks very much. ___



The plane truth about O'Hare



Just as Great Britain was the country in which rail travel first became popular, so the USA is the country in which air travel first developed into a means of transport available to all but the poorest people.

Naturally enough, then, it boasts the busiest national airports in the world.

First in the list is O'Hare Airport which can be found in Chicago.

In 1988, more than 56,000,000 passengers used it. A plane lands or takes off there once every 40 seconds.

New York's J.F. Kennedy Airport, on the other hand, handles the most cargo: 1,072,000 tons in 1988 alone.

But the busiest international airport is in England: in 1988, over 34,742,000 international passengers passed through Heathrow, the biggest of London's three airports.

~ Do you think they'll find it, Arthur? ___
~ Oh, yes. I'm sure they will. There was hardly anyone on the plane. How could they have possibly lost it? ___
~ But it might have been sent somewhere else. Madge was telling me the other day that when she and Tom went to the Canaries last year, their luggage was sent to Tashkent. And they only got it back last week! ___
~ Why are you always so pessimistic, Miriam? ___
~ Even if they do find it, I bet someone will have stolen everything. ___
~ But there's nothing to steal. The only thing in the suitcases were our clothes and a few toiletries. I've got all the valuables with me. ___
~ What do you mean, nothing to steal? What about my new bikini? ___
~ I doubt if there are many women who could use a bikini of that size, Miriam. Even in Tashkent. ___
~ What do you mean? ___
~ Mr Kenton. ___
~ Yes? ___
~ I'm afraid there's a little problem. One of your suitcases had been sent to Reykjavik. The other's in Leningrad. ___
~ Leningrad? Oh, no! Can't you get them back? ___
~ Well, it's going to take a few days, I'm afraid. ___
~ A few days? What do you mean, a few days? ___
~ I'm afraid to say there aren't very many flights to Reykjavik. The next one's due on Monday. We might be able to get the other one to you by Sunday, though. ___
~ You're joking. ___
~ I'm afraid not. ___
~ But this is ridiculous! I decided to travel with BL because everybody I talked to said they were so efficient. And what happens? They send one of our suitcases to Reykjavik and the other to Leningrad! I want to talk to someone from BL now. ___
~ I'm afraid that's a problem, as well. There isn't a BL office here. ___
~ What? There isn't a BL office at Los Angeles airport? ___
~ And that's the third problem. You see, this isn't Los Angeles airport. When you left London, you were put on the wrong plane. This is Houston. ___



Un beneficio para la agricultura, un daño para la pesca

Los recursos tradicionales de la economía del estado, si se excluye la explotación de los bosques, son la pesca y la agricultura. No obstante, mientras que la primera ha sufrido graves daños como directa consecuencia de las obras hidráulicas que han transformado el orden natural de los ríos, la segunda ha prosperado, precisamente gracias a los planes de irrigación. También debido a la notable mecanización, que ha contribuido a aumentar la rentabilidad de los terrenos agrícolas, este sector ha alcanzado un lugar destacado en la economía estatal, aun empleando muy poca mano de obra. En los altiplanos áridos se cultivan sobre todo cereales (en las fotos), guisantes y actualmente también remolachas y patatas; algunas áreas están destinadas a los árboles frutales, mientras que en el oeste prevalece la ganadería. Iniciativas recientes tratan de revalorizar el patrimonio piscícola.



Cuando los adverbios cambian el significado de la frase

Las principales acepciones de just

Just es un adverbio muy común en inglés y se utiliza con varios significados, que en español se traducen con diferentes adverbios, según el contexto.

Puede corresponder a 'apenas': **Would you like a cup of coffe? No, thank you. I've just had one.**

En otra acepción puede significar 'solamente', 'sólo': **I'm just going to get some duty-free. You'll just have to wait. There's not much time, you can just visit one museum.**

Otro significado de **just** es 'precisamente', 'justamente': **We are just passing over the French coast.**

Finalmente, **just** puede corresponder a 'simplemente': **I think these 797s are just wonderful.**

La posición de only

El adverbio **only** puede colocarse en diferentes posiciones en la frase y modificar el significado de ésta según el término al cual se refiere, de forma análoga a lo que sucede en español con los adverbios 'sólo' y 'solamente'. En los tres ejemplos siguientes, las diferentes posiciones de **only** modifican notablemente el sentido de la frase. El primer ejemplo se traduce como 'sólo el tren de las 5.15 para en Marley los domingos'; el segundo, 'el tren de las 5.15 para en Marley sólo los domingos'; el tercero, 'el tren de las 5.15 para sólo en Marley los domingos'.

Only the 5.15 stops at Marley on Sundays.
The 5.15 only stops at Marley on Sundays.
The 5.15 stops only at Marley on Sundays.

Los adverbios hard y hardly

A pesar de ser aparentemente similares, los dos adverbios **hard** y **hardly** tiene significados completamente diferentes.

Hard es la forma adverbial invariable del adjetivo homónimo y significa 'duramente', 'denodadamente':

Train drivers work hard all day.
We tried hard to get to the platform in time.

En cambio, el adverbio **hardly** significa 'apenas', 'difícilmente'. Una frase como **I hardly slept at all** puede traducirse en español como 'Apenas he conseguido dormir' o bien como 'Casi no he pegado ojo'.

A menudo **hardly** se halla junto a **anybody** y **anywhere**: **There was hardly anybody in the restaurant car.**

En este ejemplo se puede sustituir **hardly anybody** por **almost nobody** sin modificar el sentido de la frase.

Long y far usados como adverbios

Cuando **long** y **far** tienen función adverbial se refieren al tiempo y a la distancia respectivamente, y normalmente sólo se usan en frases interrogativas o negativas:

How long does it take to get to Glasgow by train?
How far is it to Glasgow?
I didn't think it would take that long.
It isn't that far from Collingwood.

En cambio, en las frases afirmativas son preferibles las expresiones **a long time** para indicar el tiempo y **a long way** para indicar la distancia:

It'll take a long time to get to Wellinghall.
It's a long way from Rugby to Edinburgh.

No obstante, se pueden usar **long** y **far** en frases afirmativas cuando están acompañados por **too**, **so** o bien **as**:

It'll take too long to get to Wisbech by coach.
If I'd known that it was so far, I would have gone by plane.
The journey by train was as long as I thought it would be.

¿Gerundio o infinitivo?

De los verbos ingleses que rigen tanto el gerundio como el infinitivo, el más común es **to like**. En los dos ejemplos siguientes, el gerundio expresa una afirmación general sobre lo que le gusta al sujeto, mientras que el infinitivo sugiere la idea de una elección:

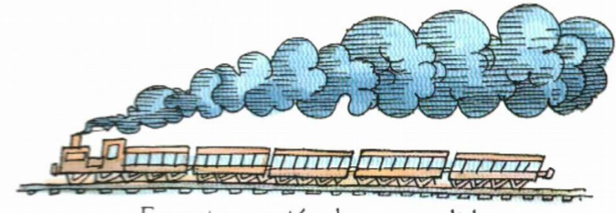
I like travelling.
In summer I like to travel.

Los verbos **to love, to hate** y **to prefer** también pueden ir seguidos tanto por el gerundio como por el infinitivo, con una diferencia de significado, respecto a **to like**, aún menos definida: de todos modos se tiende a usarlos con el infinitivo cuando se está hablando de una ocasión en particular. Pero cuando estos verbos se emplean con el condicional **would**, siempre tienen que estar acompañados por el infinitivo:

I would love to take a Jumbo and fly to New York.
I'd prefer to go by train, if you don't mind.

Finalmente, la expresión **to be afraid** (temer, tener miedo) puede ir seguida tanto por el infinitivo como por **of** más el gerundio. Las dos formas son, prácticamente, equivalentes, excepto cuando se quiere expresar la idea de algo desagradable que puede suceder independientemente de la voluntad del sujeto; en este caso sólo se debe utilizar la forma con el gerundio:

Don't be afraid to ask the stewardess for another cup of coffee, if you'd like some.
Don't be afraid of asking the stewardess for another cup of coffee, if you'd like some.
You're not afraid of crashing, are you?



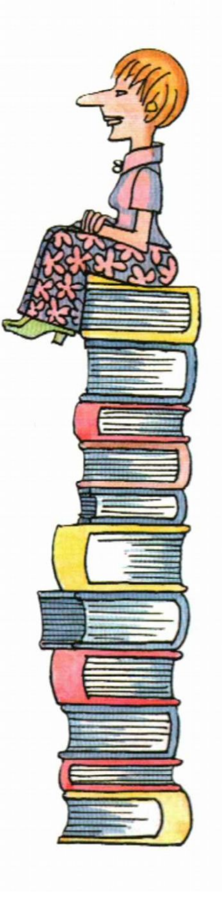
En esta sección ha aprendido:

- las principales acepciones de **just**;
- la posición de **only**;
- la diferencia entre **hard** y **hardly**;
- **long** y **far** usados como adverbios;
- el uso del gerundio o del infinitivo con los verbos **to like**, **to love**, **to hate** y **to prefer** y con la expresión **to be afraid**.



El pequeño mundo de Liliput

I lay down on the Grass[1], which was very short and soft; where I slept sounder[2] than ever I remember to have done in my Life, and as I reckoned[3], above[4] Nine Hours; for when I awakened[5], it was just Day-light[6]. I attempted to rise[7], but was not able to stir[8]: For as I happened to lie on my Back[9], I found my Arms and Legs were strongly fastened[10] on each Side to the Ground; and my Hair, which was long and thick, tied down[11] in the same Manner[12]. I likewise[13] felt several slender Ligatures[14] across my Body, from my Armpits[15] to my Thighs[16]. I could only look upwards[17]; the Sun began to grow[18] hot, and the Light offended[19] my Eyes. I heard a confused Noise about me, but in the Posture[20]



Algunos de los viajeros más célebres del mundo no son precisamente de naturaleza humana, sino que sólo son personajes de ficción. Entre ellos, sin duda, un lugar importante corresponde a Lemuel Gulliver, héroe de *Gulliver's Travels*, el libro más famoso de Jonathan Swift (1667-1745).

Esta obra, publicada en 1726, fue concebida por su autor como un gran fresco alegórico del género humano. En cada una de sus cuatro secciones, Gulliver visita una tierra lejana y una sociedad imaginaria compuesta por seres monstruosos, aunque muy similares a los hombres en determinados aspectos. Con esta estratagema, la sátira feroz de Swift toma como mira, no muy solapadamente, todos los más absurdos defectos que nos afectan, poniéndolos en evidencia con una prosa lúcida e implacable.

La rareza de los lugares y de las situaciones también genera, sin embargo, efectos divertidos, como en el caso del episodio que le presentamos, tomado de la primera parte de la obra y ambientado en el país de Liliput, donde viven los minúsculos pero temibles liliputienses.



I lay, could see nothing except the Sky. In a little time[21] I felt something alive moving on my left Leg, which advanced gently forward over my Breast, came almost up[22] to my Chin; when bending my Eyes downwards[23] as much as I could, I perceived it to be[24] a human Creature not six Inches high, with a Bow and Arrow[25] in his Hands, and a Quiver[26] at his Back. In the mean time[27], I felt at least Forty more of the same Kind (as I conjectured[28]) following the first. I was in the utmost Astonishment[29], and roared so loud, that they all ran back in a Fright[30]; and some of them, as I was afterwards told, were hurt with the Falls[31] they got by leaping from my Sides upon the Ground[32]. However, they soon returned; and one of them, who ventured so far as[33] to get a full Sight[34] of my Face, lifting up[35] his Hands and Eyes by way of Admiration[36], cryed out in a shrill, but distinct Voice[37], Hekinah Degul: The others repeated the same Words several times, but I then knew not[38] what they meant. I lay all this while[39], as the Reader[40] may believe, in great Uneasiness[41]; At length, struggling to get loose[42], I had the Fortune to break the Strings[43], and wrench out the Pegs[44] that fastened my left Arm to the Ground; for, by lifting it up to my Face, I discovered the Methods they had taken to bind me[45]; and, at the same time, with a violent Pull[46], which gave me excessive Pain, I a little loosened the Strings that tied down my Hair on the left Side; so that I was just able to turn my Head about two Inches. But the Creatures ran off[47] a second time, before I could seize them[48]; whereupon[49] there was a great Shout[50] in a very shrill Accent; and after it ceased[51], I heard one of them cry aloud[52], Tolgo Phonac; when in an Instant[53] I felt above an Hundred Arrows discharged[54] on my left Hand, which pricked me[55] like so many Needles[56]; and besides[57], they shot another Flight[58] into the Air, as we do Bombs in Europe; whereof[59] many, I suppose, fell on my Body, (though I felt them not[60]) and some on my Face, which I immediately covered with my left Hand.

En la página anterior, dos divertidas ilustraciones de Arthur Rackham para «Los viajes de Gulliver». Abajo, un retrato de Jonathan Swift, el autor de la célebre novela.



1. **Grass:** hierba. Los escritores de principios del siglo XVIII usaban las iniciales mayúsculas para los sustantivos, a veces para los adjetivos y también después de los dos puntos o del punto y coma.
2. **Sounder:** más profundamente.
3. **I reckoned:** estimé, calculé.
4. **Above:** más de.
5. **I awakened:** me desperté.
6. **Day-light:** alba.
7. **To rise:** alzarse.
8. **To stir:** moverse.
9. **For as I happened to lie on my Back:** dado que me hallaba acostado sobre la espalda.
10. **Fastened:** atados.
12. **Manner:** manera.
13. **Likewise:** del mismo modo.
14. **Several slender Ligatures:** muchos lazos delgados.
15. **Armpits:** axilas.
16. **Thighs:** muslos.
17. **Look upwards:** mirar hacia arriba.
18. **To grow:** volverse, hacerse.
19. **Offended:** hería.
20. **Posture:** posición.
21. **In a little time:** poco después.
22. **Advanced gently forward over my Breast, came almost up:** avanzó cautelosamente más allá de mi tórax, llegó casi a la altura.
23. **Bending my Eyes downwards:** bajé la mirada.
24. **I perceived it to be:** me di cuenta de que se trataba de.
25. **Bow and Arrow:** arco y flecha.
26. **Quiver:** aljaba.
27. **In the mean time:** al mismo tiempo. En inglés moderno se escribe **meantime**.
28. **I conjectured:** deduje.
29. **Utmost Astonishment:** máximo estupor.
30. **Ran back in a Fright:** asustados, retrocedieron corriendo.
31. **Falls:** caídas.
32. **By leaping from my Sides upon the Ground:** lanzándose desde mis costados sobre el terreno.
33. **Ventured so far as:** se aventuró hasta.
34. **Sight:** visión.
35. **Lifting up:** alzando.
36. **By way of Admiration:** como signo de admiración.
37. **Cryed out in a shrill, but distinct Voice:** gritó con voz estridente pero clara.
38. **Knew not:** no sabía. Note el modo, muy literario, de construir la forma negativa de un verbo.
39. **All this while:** durante todo este tiempo.
40. **Reader:** lector.
41. **Uneasiness:** desagrado.
42. **At lenghth, struggling to get loose:** finalmente, luchando para librarme.
43. **Strings:** cuerdas.
44. **Wrench out the Pegs:** arrancar los palillos.
45. **To bind me:** para atarme.
46. **Pull:** tirón.
47. **Ran off:** huyeron.
48. **Seize them:** sujetarlos (cogerlos).
49. **Whereupon:** después de lo cual.
50. **Shout:** grito.
51. **After it ceased:** después que hubo cesado.
52. **Cry aloud:** gritar fuerte.
53. **In an Instant:** súbitamente, de improviso.
54. **Discharged:** descargadas.
55. **Pricked me:** me pincharon.
56. **Needles:** agujas.
57. **Besides:** además.
58. **Flight:** descarga (de flechas).
59. **Whereof:** de las cuales.
60. **Though I felt them not:** si bien no las sentí.



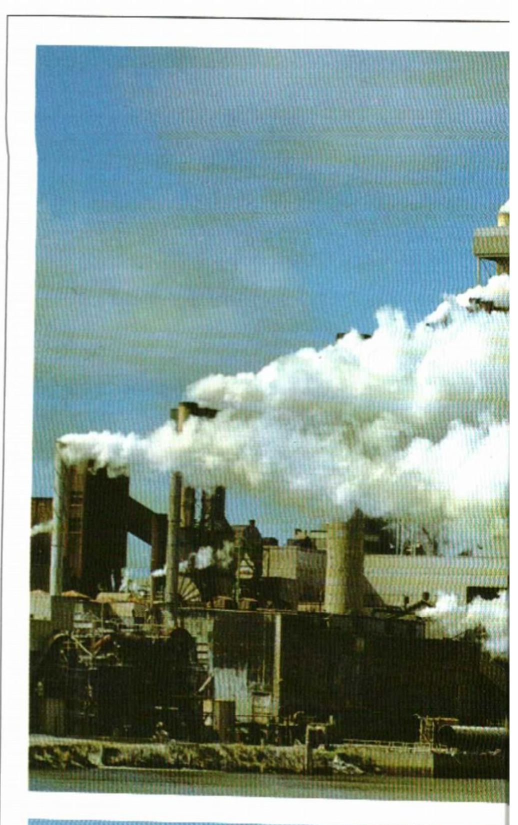
aeroplane, airplane, plane	avión
air traffic controller	controlador aéreo
altitude	altitud
(to) announce	anunciar
baggage	equipaje (USA)
baggage reclaim	retirada de equipaje
(to) be airsick	estar mareado
(to) be starving	estar hambriento
boarding pass	tarjeta de embarque
cabin staff	personal de vuelo
(to) call at	efectuar paradas (usado para los medios de transporte)
carriage	vagón ferroviario
(to) change	cambiar
coach	autobús
compartment	compartimiento
connection	combinación, conexión
conveyor belt	cinta transportadora
delay	retraso
(to) delay	retrasarse
departure	salida
departure lounge	sala de embarque
duty-free	exento de impuestos de aduana
duty-free goods, duty frees	mercancías exentas de impuestos de aduana
duty-free shop	negocio exento de impuestos de aduana
emergency equipment	equipo de emergencia
emergency exit	salida de emergencia
(to) extinguish	apagar, extinguir
flight announcement	anuncio de vuelo
foreign exchange counter	oficina de cambio (USA)
gate	puerta de embarque
hold	bodega
(to) land	aterrizar
life jacket	chaleco salvavidas
luggage	equipaje (GB)
oxygen mask	máscara de oxígeno
(to) pick someone up	recoger a alguien
platform	andén
railway	ferrocarril
railway station	estación ferroviaria (GB)
return	billete de ida y vuelta
(to) run	correr
schedule	horario (USA)
(to) schedule	programar
seat belt	cinturón de seguridad
single	billete de ida (GB)
steward	auxiliar de vuelo
stewardess	azafata
(to) take off	despegar
takeoff, take-off	despegue
timetable	horario (GB)
valuables	objetos de valor

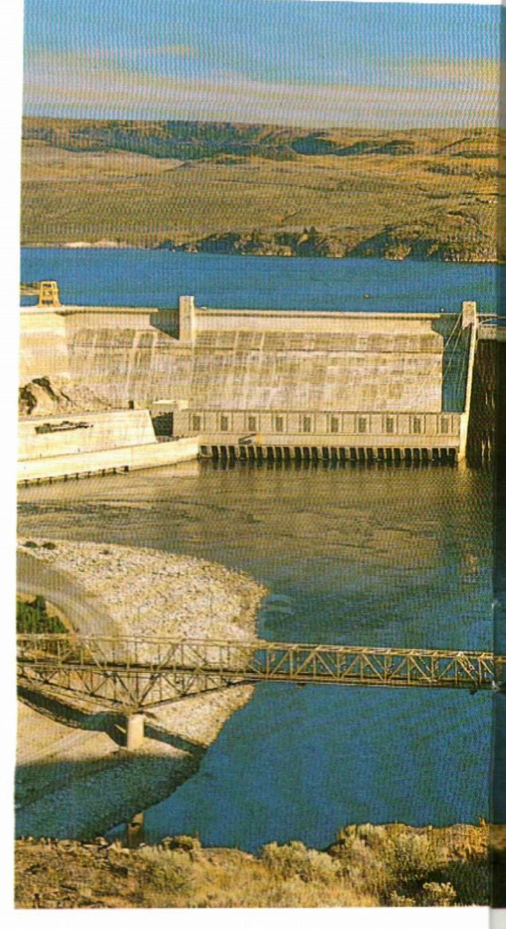
Synonyms and Antonyms

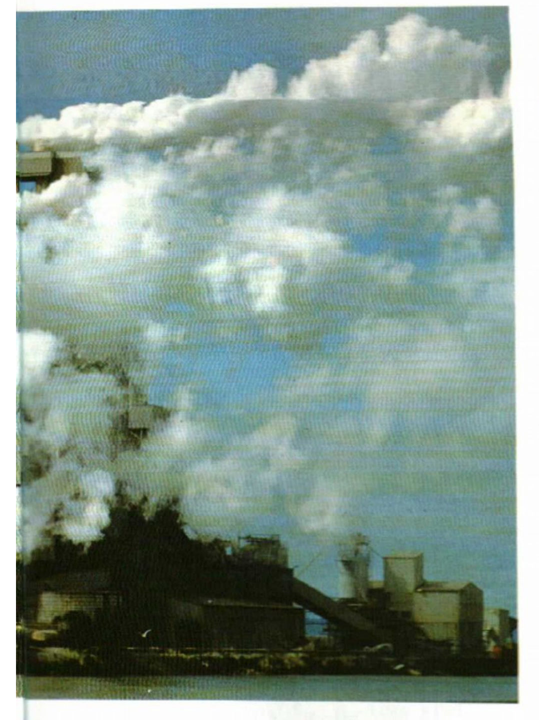
En inglés existen cuatro sustantivos para indicar el concepto de viaje: ***travel, journey, voyage, trip****. Pero cada uno de ellos tiene un significado específico.*

Travel *no es contable y describe el viajar en un sentido amplio:* ***Foreign travel helps you get to know how other people live.*** *En cambio, se utiliza* ***journey*** *para hablar de un viaje en particular, a menudo con referencia al destino, al tiempo requerido o a la distancia recorrida:* ***The journey to Samarcand was long and difficult.*** *En cuanto a* ***voyage****, es prácticamente sinónimo de* ***journey****, pero sólo se utiliza para hablar de viajes por mar:* ***Colombus' voyage to America...*** *Finalmente, se recurre a* ***trip*** *cuando se hace referencia a cualquier viaje de corta duración:* ***He made a quick trip to Los Angeles to meet the area manager.***

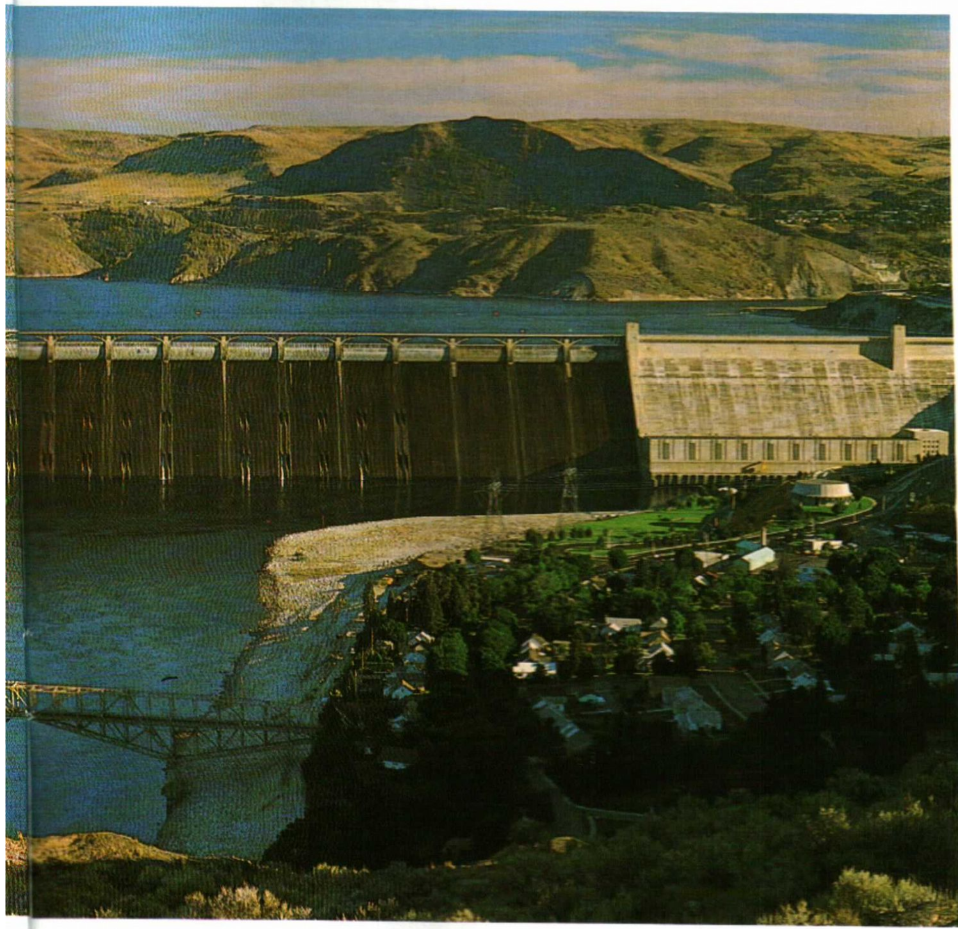






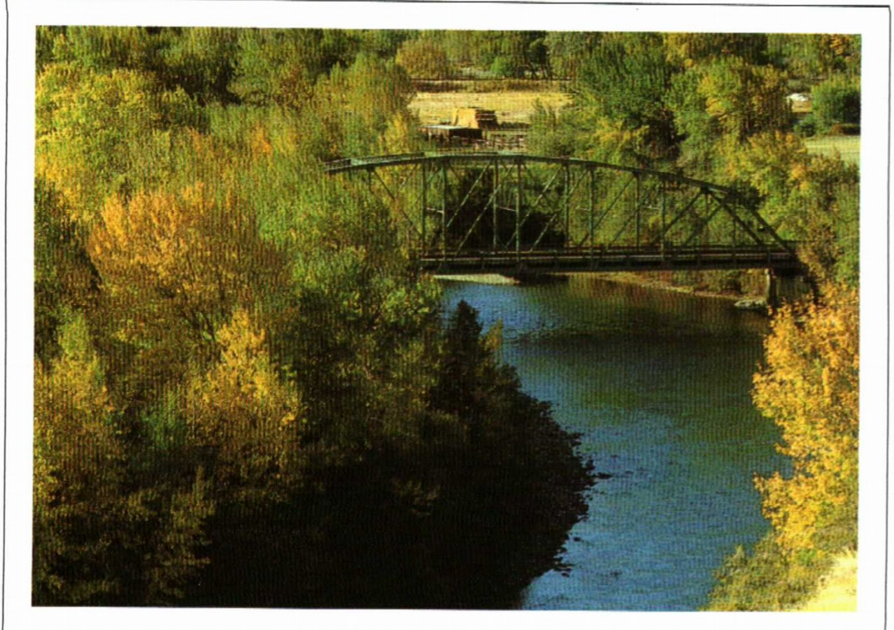






Aviones, naves y energía

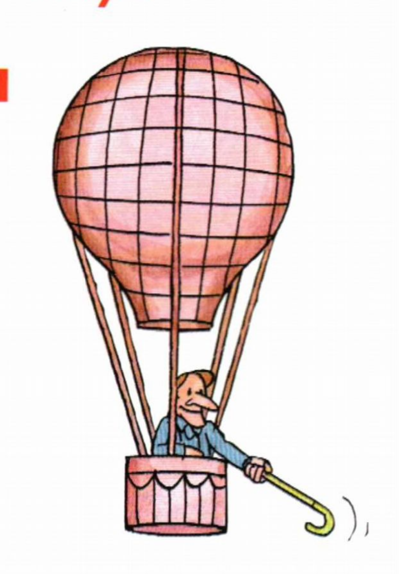
La organización industrial en el estado de Washington posee diversos sectores impulsores. Las construcciones aeronáuticas tienen su puntal en la Boeing (foto de arriba a la derecha), el coloso de Seattle que produce el famoso Boeing 747. En el área del Puget Sound también se hallan los mayores astilleros navales. Además, la ciudad de Tacoma es una base importante de la industria ligera, especialmente por los productos derivados de la madera como el papel (foto de arriba a la izquierda). El secreto de la vitalidad económica del estado debe relacionarse con la gran disponibilidad de energía a bajo costo obtenida del río Columbia. Las obras de contención, iniciadas en la década de los treinta para sacar la economía del país de la crisis, también permiten un eficiente sistema de irrigación. El dique más importante es el Coulee Dam (foto lateral).



Un pasado indígena en los nombres

En otoño, las orillas del río Yakima (foto de arriba) que baña la ciudad homónima y las del lago vecino de Easton (foto superior), se cubren de un manto amarillo brillante, en contraste con el azul intenso del cielo y de las aguas. Esta región, de gran belleza natural, es conocida por su clima apacible. Por lo tanto, no resulta sorprendente que el río Yakima fuese el predilecto de las tribus indígenas: aún hoy día existe la Yakima Indian Reservation, último resto de la Yakima Indian Nation. Por otra parte, todo el territorio del estado de Washington conserva las huellas de su pasado indígena; son muchas las reservas y muchísimos los topónimos derivados de las lenguas indígenas, por ejemplo Seattle, nombre del jefe de una tribu, o Tacoma, nombre indígena del Mount Rainier.



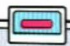


Exercise 1

Complete las frases añadiendo **hard** o **hardly** en los espacios vacíos:

a) **There were ___ any people in the airport at all.**
b) **It costs ___ anything to get to Milan by train.**
c) **The air traffic controllers had been working ___ all day.**
d) **I ___ had enough money to buy the ticket home.**
e) **It was ___ to get back last night, because all the trains had been delayed.**
f) **I ___ think we'll get our suitcases back before next week.**
g) **The new high-speed trains are really good. You can ___ hear anything.**
h) **My granddad used to work really ___ when he was a train driver.**
i) **We tried ___ to get to the station in time, but the train left just a few minutes befores we got here.**
j) **There's ___ anybody in the restaurant car. Why don't we go and get something to eat now?**

Exercise 2

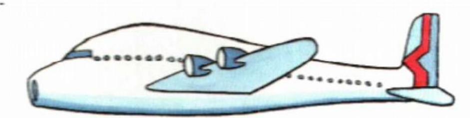


Este ejercicio es un dictado extraído de la lectura. Primero escuche la grabación completa, luego vuelva a escucharla y transcriba el texto a parte. A continuación confronte lo que ha escrito con el texto reproducido en las soluciones.

Exercise 3

Después de haber consultado un diccionario español/inglés, conteste las preguntas:

a) There are two words in English which are used to describe the suitcases and bags which a passenger takes with him. What are they?
b) What word do the Americans use instead of 'timetable'?
c) In many American airports, you'll find a place where you can change Italian money into dollars and vice versa. What's it called?
d) Sally has arrived at the station and wants her father to come and get her in the car. What would she say?
e) There's an expression which describes the place in an airport where you go to get your suitcases when you arrive. What is it?
f) What might you find at the front of an aeroplane, the rear of an aeroplane and over each wing?
g) Imagine you want to go to Bishop's Stortford by train and come back on the same day. What would you say to the ticket clerk?
h) There's a place on every aeroplane where they put all the passengers' suitcases before take-off. What's it called?
i) What do you have to go through immediately before getting on a plane?
j) There's a large area in every airport where people can wait before they get on a plane. What's the word for it in English?



Exercise 4

Conjugue los verbos entre paréntesis con el gerundio o con el infinitivo, según el contexto, añadiendo una preposición donde corresponda:

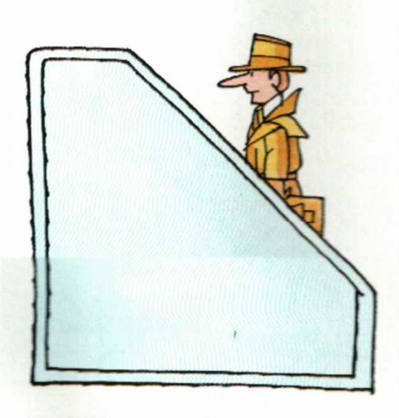
a) I'm always afraid of (to miss) trains, so I usually get to the station about an hour before I'm supposed to leave.
b) Don't be afraid (to ask) the cabin staff for help if you start to feel airsick.
c) I love (to travel) around the States. It's an incredible country.
d) Would you like me (to get) you a coffee or something?
e) I hate (to say) this, but your suitcases have been lost.
f) I'd prefer (to catch) the 8.49, if that's alright with you.
g) I like (to travel) by train if I can, because I like (to look) out of the window at the scenery.
h) I would love (to go) by one of those new Intercity trains.
i) I hate (to travel) by plane, because I'm afraid of (to crash).
j) I'd prefer (to travel) first class, if that's alright with you.

Exercise 5

Complete cada una de las frases colocando en la posición correcta uno de los siguientes adverbios: **long, far, no longer, any longer.**

a) Trains do not run to Wroxham.
b) Trains run to Witcham. The line was closed last August.
c) How does it take to get from Glasgow to Edinburgh by train?
d) It shouldn't take too to get to the airport.
e) I didn't think it would take as as this to fly from Chicago to Los Angeles.
f) I'm afraid this ticket isn't valid.
g) BL airways fly to Tashkent. All our flights there were stopped last June.
h) It took so to get across London that I missed my connection from Victoria.





SOLUCIÓN DE LOS EJERCICIOS

Exercise 1
a) hardly. b) hardly. c) hard. d) hardly. e) hard. f) hardly. g) hardly. h) hardly. i) hard. j) hardly.

Exercise 2
Texto del dictado: I lay down on the Grass, which was very short and soft; where I slept sounder than ever I remember to have done in my Life, and as I reckoned, above Nine Hours; for when I awakened, it was just Day-light. I attempted to rise, but was not able to stir.

Exercise 3
a) luggage and baggage. b) schedule. c) foreign exchange counter. d) Could you come and (o) pick me up? o could you pick me up? e) baggage reclaim. f) emergency exits. g) Could I have a return to Bishop's Stortford, please? h) the hold. i) a gate. j) departure lounge.

Exercise 4
a) missing. b) to ask. c) to travel o travelling. d) to get. e) to say. f) to catch. g) to travel, to look o looking. h) to go. i) to travel o travelling, of crashing. j) to travel.

Exercise 5
a) Trains do not run to Wroxham any longer. b) Trains no longer run to Witcham. The line was closed last August. c) How long does it take to get from Glasgow to Edinburgh by train? d) It shouldn't take too long to get to the airport. e) I didn't think it would take as long as this to fly from Chicago to Los Angeles. f) I'm afraid this ticket isn't valid any longer. g) BL airways no longer fly to Tashkent. All our flights were stopped last June. h) It took so long to get across London that I missed my connection from Victoria.

Musgos y helechos en el bosque pluvial

La península donde se encuentra el Olympic National Park, dominada por las Olympic Mountains, está limitada por el Pacífico al oeste, el estrecho de Juan de Fuca al norte y el Puget Sound al este. Esta situación determina su original paisaje. La vertiente del Pacífico es la zona de mayor cantidad de precipitaciones (356 centímetros al año) de todos los Estados Unidos continentales, por lo que es el clima ideal para bosques pluviales: el paisaje, cubierto por musgos y helechos antiquísimos, es la cuna del abeto gigante. Abajo y en la foto inferior, rincones del Olympic National Forest; al lado, el State Capitol de Olympia, la capital.

